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The Washington Times . . . Publishing Company

TIMES BUILDING, CORNER ELEVENTH AND E STREETS NORTHWEST BUSINESS OFFICE, 431 ELEVENTH STREET N. W.

Telephone-Editorial Rooms, 337-3. Frice, Dally Edition.....One Cent Sunday Edition Three Cents By the month..........Thirty-five Cents



WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 27, 1894.

The Weather To-day. For the District of Columbia, showers to night, unsettled weather, and probably showers Sunday; variable winds. For Virginia showers; warmer in the interior; variable

"THE POST" AND THE POOR.

Our morning contemporary editorially ex-presses its sympathy for our "working poor," and hopes that capitalists will build small flats for the use of such as are forced out of the alleys under the police regulations and charge low rents for their use.

The intelligence exhibited in this proposal

is not unusual. Capitalists are generally the first, instead of the last, to discover profitable investments, but it is not their practice to let their property for any less rent than they can

We wish to suggest to the Post a better task than that of undertaking to make poverty merely endurable, inasmuch as that can be safely left to those who are not influenced by charitable or any other than personal business motives. It is the abolition of involuntary poverty.

It is suggested that it is only necessary to remove the barriers that fence labor and capital out of the opportunities to produce woulth and then to permit them each to retain all that they produce.

It has been argued that to do this it is only necessary to repeal certain laws and to amend cartain other laws as follows:

The present assessment law, which has thrown the great burden of taxation on the small home owner and given comparative exemotion from taxation to the wealthy property owner and land speculator;

The law taxing improvements to land, which tends to increase the tenant's rent. and, by relieving land from the burden of taxation, to foster the land monopoly:

The law taxing personal property, which places an unjust burden on widows and orphaus whose property is under supervision of the probate court, and on merchants' stocks of goods, which increases the prices of those goods to the consumers;

The law which imposes only an insignificant tax on land, thus fostering land speculation and land monopoly, and making it impossible for the average workingman to own a home.

It does seem that by raising wages and cheapening commodities and land and houses the so-called "labor problem" could be setthose very good people whose goodness is limited to almsgiving.

SENATOR HILL wants lead ore on the free list, but some protectionist will please explain how what is supposed to help the mine owner injures the smelter man. The largest smelter in the United States, at Argentine, Kan, brings its raw material from "pauper" Mexico, and American workmen reduce it at

Jupaine from the recent disturbances Cripple Creek was appropriately named.

Ix the municipal election at Norfolk, Va., the Prohibitionist reform ticket beat the straight Democratic invout by a majority of 1,000, And in Virginia "the world do

THE PROBLEM FOR THE PEOPLE.

The history of the world is the record of and burdens placed upon him by his fellowman. Through all the past the conflict has been between man and mammon-between the people and power-between the scattered and segregated individuals who constitute the great majority of mankind, and who are and le to act readily in concert, on the one and, and the segregated, organized, and consolidated forces of society upon the ther-organized forces acting with that scepiess vigilance, wonderful celerity, and are divious power which can only be attained s concentrating in the hands of the few the

united energies of the many. In order to secure the supposed blessings of government the masses of mankind have over been willing to lay at the feet of chosen leaders their united power, their rights, their liberties, and their lives, and the result has always been the same. The people have been betrayed, power has been prostituted, rights disregarded and set aside, freedom trampled upon, which proves all too plainly that power wielded by man over man is ever fraught with greatest danger to the liberties of the people.

All history attests that man, clothed with power, will use it to his own advantage, just | this case. They seem to have been most useso long as men will suffer him to do so, and | ful to the fillbusterer and obstructionist to fill that back of all shibboleths, grips, signs, and passwords lies self, self, self. The great tide of human activity ebbs and flows in response tion through official or governmental control. Hamilton said that "men act in all things either from interest or fear." Jefferson declares that "henceforth let nothing more be said of confidence in man, but bind him down by the chains of the Constitution."

The great cyll of the age is the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few and the consequent impoverishment of the masses, and to reform these abuses a somewhat nu merous school of politicians is teaching a doctrine that does violence to a proper conception of a free and republican form of government. If the men who masquerade in the east-off garments of old-world socialism would devote half as much time to the study of free and simple government as they do to the consideration of the wild and chimerical theories of society, with a view of having the government give employment to the citizen, superintend his labor, and look after the gen eral conduct of his life, they would be able in a few years to accomplish such results as would amaze themselves. If they would with soler, wise, honest, and sympathetic words neek to point out to our suffering people the constitutional way to reach those results which our tradition and history foreshadows and our genius and aspirations cause us to yearn for, instead of mocking at our miseries and fears by proposing to plant upon this continent a poisonous exotic, state socialism, they would receive the plaudits of a grateful

prople and the vindication of posterity. American problems must and will be solved by American rules and methods. The American people will never, after full and fair dis-

afflict them by a system that has for its cen tral idea the marshaling of themselves int vast herds to be commanded by superiors. They will give their service for hire, but will reserve the right to quit and parley with their employer. The only ranks in which they will bey are the ranks of war. When the flag is furled, the drum-best husbed, and the rifle laid aside for peaceful pursuits, the American citizen lives again that life of individuality which has been the habit of his Anglo-Saxor ancestors for ages past.

Let no man misread the signs of the times Let him ponder well the words of Plutarch, in which he said: "Affliction and public calamity naturally embitter and sour the minds and tempers of men, disposing them to such peevishness and irritability that hardly any word or sentiment of common vigor can be ad dressed to them on public matters without giving offense. He that remonstrates with them on their errors is presumed to be insulting over their misfortunes. So fares it in the body politic in times of humiliation and distress times when the necessity of affairs mos requires plain dealing."

The problem of this age is not so much how to produce wealth, but how to distribute it. How to apportion fairly the bounties of na ture and the proceeds of human exertion, and at the same time avoid the despotism of too much government. Not by more government but by less government can we lessen the op portunities for evil of those who oppress and afflict their fellow-men. Not by enlarging but by contracting the area of organized ac tivity shall we secure better conditions for the masses. Not by abolishing competition, but by restoring competition through the destruction of trusts, syndicates, and combina tions that now throttle competition, shall we find industrial emancipation and popular

liberation. The men who suppose that this nation is prepared to acknowledge that self-governent is a failure, or that it is ready to revolu tionize its institutions, misinterpret the mean ing of popular discontent. Having survived the shock of fratricidal arms and emerged whole out of the red vortex of civil war, the nation entered upon a long and dangerous debauch. But it has drunk to its bitter dregs the cup of dissipation and become sobered by adversity, and it is now ready to enter upon an era of governmental reform and not revo-

A BILL to increase the pay of letter-carriers has been reported by the House committee, If any other class of public servants renders as much service for wages received, it will please stand up and be counted.

THE senatorial investigating committee have decided that Senators Hunter and Kyle were victims of Buttz of ridicule,

Mus. Many E. LEASE is very ill at Olathe Kan. He condition is reported as critical in the extreme. To make matters worse, the doctors disagree in the method of treatment, and it is feared that the patient may die,

MR. GORDON'S QUESTION.

Mr. Gordon asked whether Mr. Teller did not think that the removal of the tax on state banks would in a large measure soive the nonetary question,

Mr. Teller replied that the relief offered by such an expedient would only be temporary and would be confined to this country. It might stimulate business here for a time, with a corresponding depression following, but nothing could cure the present monetary ills tied, and there would be no occupation for from which the world was suffering that was not world-broad,

Try the country with a little temporary re lief, Mr. Teller. You can take your time to cure the monetary ills of the rest of the

THE Dockery commission is still after the clerks. Doubtless it is an eminently good thing for the government to practice rigid economy, and cut off all useless functionaries in the public service wherever found; but it will occur to the casual observer that a more propitious time than the present might have been selected for starting the pruning opera-

mittee is trying to find out who got the sugar.

Well, here is richness: A notorious green goods man, widely known as "Big Walter." has been robbed of \$8,000 in good money by a man named Kocknowski, who claimed that man's efforts to free himself from the chains the big fellow defrauded him of half that amount four years ago.

DELUSIVE STATISTICS.

Figures don't lie, but they can be made to cover a great deal of prevarication. Statisties are useful in comparative statements, but they should be sparingly used. To quote them at length often weakens and sometimes destroys the force of an argument. They are tiresome to read, and always bore the listener. as it requires a great strain of the mind to follow them intelligently.

Besides, statistics may be made to prove almost anything, accordingly as they are applied. This has been illustrated in the debates of the present Congress, both in the extra and regular session. Long tables have been wearily quoted to show that the prices of our national products have declined since the de monetization of silver in 1873. Now, in whatever degree that measure may have combined with other causes to bring about the present financial depression, it is notorious that the decline from war prices commenced shortly after the close of the war, and continued steadily for years before and after 1873, so that the statistics were utterly misapplied in

up speeches made against time. There is an anecdote in point in an old volume of Chambers' Miscellany. The to the promptings of human nature, and is English Parliament sent out a commission to not wholly answerable to successful regula- investigate Goodwin Sands, the deposit of which had destroyed one of the finest harbors on the coast. With some trouble and expense they secured the testimony of the oldest inhabitant, a nonogenarian of reputed wisdom and statistical information. He was asked if he knew the origin or cause or the Goodwin Sands.

"Of course I do," he replied; "Trinity church steeple."

The commission was puzzled and astounded but all their cross-questioning only elicited the fact that when there was no steeple to Trinky church there had been no Goodwin Sands. The statistical statement was indisputable, but the report was not very satisfactory to Parliament,

For the remainder of this session of Conress we trust members will be sparing in their statistics. We like to read their speeches in the Congressional Record, but it makes us tired to wade through pages of figures with which we have already been made familiar through departmental and census reports.

It is now understood that the Senate will ome to a vote June 15. Meantime Messrs. McKinley and Wilson are in joint session to determine the differences between the bills. At present writing it appears that tweedledee will be passed by a small majority,

MR. SPRINGER has discovered paternalism in the Constitution. This will be sad news to some of the statesmen on the hill.

SHUT up in our sanctum the other morning we were startled by an impatient knocking. Upon unlocking the door we were confronted on, undertake to remedy the evils that by the angry ice boy, with a lump of con-

gealed element burning his hands. He inquired scorafully: "Are ye afraid som

vill steal ye?" Well no: we hardly apprehend such a ca astrophe in broad daylight with our effident police within call. Anyway, we are under no moral obligation to explain our conduct to an ice boy-we wish we could call him a nice boy. We might be secluding ourself for quiet cogitation. We might wish to escape from the everlasting bore of the editorial room. We might be hiding from an importunate dun, or the fellow with a big stick, eeking revenge for yesterday's lampoon. Captain Jenks-

When he went out to take a walk Was so handsome and so gay, He had to take the dogs along To keep the girls away."

mpelled to lock ourself in. Are you satisfled, sonny?

BOORIOBOOLAGA. Dickens portrays the character of an ar ble lady who was so engrossed with her foreign mission work, of making shirts for the tropical savages of Boorloboolaga that she had no time to wash the faces or patch the wardrobes of her own dirty and ragged children. Senator Frye, on Friday last, turned this fletion into history by thus pathetically appealing in behalf of the Hawaiians:

For three months the Senate had dallied in a manner that was utterly inexcusable. The people of Hawaii were on a pivot. The action of the Why this miserable quibbing should go on was beyond his comprehension. There could be no reason why the people living on those islands should not be given liberty of thought and ac-

ing for more than twice three months from the miserable quibbling of the Senate over the tariff bill does not excite the tenderhearted Senator's sympathies. We have not beard of a better subject for a cartoon since the late Judge Black's reply to Ingersoll on the mistakes of Moses, "Picture Mr. Ingersoll," exclaimed the judge, "with the blood and fat of lambs slaughtered yesterday trickling from the corners of his sensual mouth, shedding tears over lambs sacrificed 2,000

EMMA PECK wants a divorce from James A Peck for cruel treatment. The husband is evidently no relative of Hen Peck.

Can it be possible that yesterday's suicide discovered that he had been trespassing on the grass and killed himself in despair?

A NEWSPAPER thief was prrested yesterday morning. It was discovered that, like the majority of the community, he takes THE

SENATOR GORMAN'S effort the other day was too much for him, and he is now confined to his bed'at his home in Laurel. Mr. Gorman's illness is said to be the result of overwork.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is again in the harness after his outing, and Mrs. Cleveland and the children have returned from Buffalo, and still there is no let up in the Senate on long-winded tariff speeches. THE Columbia Railway Company has de-

cided to adopt the cable system, and Metropolitan company intends to try the same power on Ninth street. The Washington and leorgetown road will branch off at Fourteenth and the Avenue in a straight shoot for Mt. Pleasant, and generally rapid transit in the District is gaining ground. A consumma tion devoutly to be wished.

THE New York Sun of yesterday contained a long editorial, grouping together disconnected extracts from Grever Cleveland's utterances, to show that his teachings are socialistic. The following heads the group: The discontent of the employed is due, in a legree, to the grasping and heedless exactions of employers.

If that be Socialism, make the most of it. The fact is, the Sun views everything through the distorted medium of its violent prejudices. consequently its facts are exaggerated and its arguments unfair. If Uncle Dana were benot mistake him for?

It is officially announced that the census of 1890 will be completed by July 1, 1894. In this connection it may be stated that any Times reporter han ling in matter three and half years old will be fired.

The Welsh Church is in a very unsettle ondition, with all kind of ill things likely to happen. Perhaps it is the rarebits. Hill will have to work overtime to practic

what the Sun preaches. The Pyramids were begun about 4 000 years ago. From the absence of hieroglyphic writings on the subject it is thought that Mr. Quay had not at the time begun his tariff speech.

If it is true that John Wanamaker has pur chased the Chicago Inter-Ocean we may expect elegant next-to-reading-matter display nds for the Harrison boom in the Wanamake style.

Governor Flower has decided to veto r nore bills this session. He has disposed of the last left him by the New York legislature. The sugar scandal would undoubtedly be interesting if there were the remotest possibility of getting at the truth,

The "Lambs" gamboled Friday night.

There is a rumor that another Olney resignation rumor will soon be sprung. The Orange (N. J.) board of health says

kissing won't do. Hereafter there will be no more kissing in Orange. A column-and-a-haif editorial in vesterday's Sun demonstrates to the lucid vision of C. A. Dana that Grover Cleveland is wicked

in several heinous ways, Apropos of Breckinridge-Endeavor to wear one face only, and see to

it that it's washed.

If the W. C. T. U. and kindred organizations would present every moderately temperate man with a filter with germicide attach ment these days Potomac water might be more kindly received. This sugar is not refined.

Memorial Day at Culpeper. Services will be conducted at the National emetery at Culpeper, Va., on next Wednesday. Mr. John C. S. Burger, member of the National Council of Administration, Grand Army of the Republic, who delivered the ora-tion at Fredericksburg last Decoration Day, has been invited and will deliver the oration on the occasion. The train will leave the Pennsylvania depot at 8 o'clock on the mornremsylvania depot at 8 o clock on the mora-ing, and will return to the city at 8,40 the same evening. Fare for the round trip has been placed at 82,70. Those who do not care to provide lunch for themselves can obtain dinner at Culpeper at moderate rates.

Memorial Services This Morning. George H. Thomas Post, No. 15, attended by Farragut Post, No. 10, and Phil Kearney Camp. Sons of Veterans, will attend divinservice at the Eastern Presbyterian churc service at the Eastern Presbyterian church this morning. The members of Farragut Post, No. 10, and all comrades who wish to join them, will assemble in Stanton square at 10.30, where they will be joined by the other organizations and proceed to the church in a body. In the evening, at 7.30 o'clock, Parragut Post. No. 10, will attend divine service at Rev. Jacob D. Wilson's Independent Methodist Church. CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

the Republican camp to the tariff bill has so far disappeared that is now only a matter of time when the final break up in the Rep

speedy passage in its remaining paragraphs. Senator Harris is anxious to have a date an effort to secure the same several times this week had it not been for his fear that in so doing he would only stir up a handful of men who would make long speeches and employ the usual well-known dilatory tactics. He is all ready for longer sessions if these appear necessary, but realizes that there is truth in the old maxim, "the more haste, etc.," and will set accordingly

will act accordingly.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, who quite early declared his opposition to fillbustering over the bill, said yesterday that not one-quarter of the Republican Senators were disposed to participate in further attempts at delay.

Among the spectators in the reserved gallery of the Senate yesterday were the wives of two Senators, one the pretty bride of Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, and the other the wife of Senator Blanchard, of Louisiana.

It is rather remarkable that, with the dozen or more men in the Senate who lay claim to being great economic thinkers, not one has written a work of prominence on financial

In France Leon Say, the famous author of Les Sciences des Finance, was minister of finance, and used his opportunity by the way, a la Americaine, to make a pile on manipulatng sugar duties. Goschen, late chancellor of the exchuquer, and now in the British Par-liament, has written an excellent work on the theory of the exchanges. Both these works are standard works and have been translated lates a deep or more languages. But Sharinto a dozen or more languages. But She man and Morrill and Carlisle and son others who might have been expected to do the same thing here failed to do so, and left the work to professional economists. It is

Speaking of Carlisle, a Kentucky man disussing him the other day said that the general impression that the present Secretary of the Treasury had hurt himself in the South by his course in financial affairs was all out of the way; that the southerners realized the awkward position that he had been in; that they still put lots of confidence in him, and thought that outside of the Cabi-net he would be as good a southerner and a silverite as the best among them.

In choosing Dr. English, the memb Congress from Newark, N. J., to deliver the annual memorial day poem at the meeting of the G. A. R. at the Soldiers' Home next Wednesday, a wise selection was made. He is the only poet in the House, and has made a reputation that will live after him.

The suicide or murder which occurred on the Capitol grounds on Friday night ought to serve to call attention to the need of a beter surveillance of the government reservation grounds. If a few electric lights were located grounds. If a few electric lights were located at commanding apots and half a dozen policemen employed, firstead of two, a stop could easily be put to crimes of this and other kinds, for which government reservations in the city are getting to be notorious.

It is a disgrace to the city and to the government to let matters go on as they are. The present means of preventing disorderly and improper conduct there are wholly inadequate.

The latest from New Jersey is to the effect

hat Senator McPherson will be returned. The Republican legislature has tied itself up to such an extent that the Democrats are said to be seriously contemplating to let that serve as a campaign.

McPherson has been a credit to New Jersey

and ought to be kept here. A few more level-headed men of his kind would not hurt the Democratic side just now. But in naval affairs especially Mr. McPherson has been valuable. New Jersey has always taken a great interest in the protection

of the seaboard of necessity, and when the New Jersey Senator came here the first com-mittee to which he was assigned was that on naval affairs,

He has always been in favor of the development and increase of the navy, and worked to accomplish that purpose with commenda-

Mr. Springer is very anxious to have his bill for a national currency pushed through hind a fence, and you could only see the tips | the House by a large majority. In that case THE Senate sugar trust investigating com- of his ears and hear his bray, what might you he says it would probably be accepted withlaw. Mr. Springer does not yet know the President's attitude toward his bill, but be-

lieves it would be favorable.

Mr. Springer's plan, with its 20-per cent. gold coin revenue, a partial substitution of state and municipal bonds as a basis for circulation, and the placing of the supervision of the banks under national, control has much be command it to some many whether to commend it to sound money men. Whether it is Democratic enough to catch a big Demo cratic majority, and whether the silver men in his party will care to help along a plan which almost of necessity would hurt that of Mr. Springer, remains to be seen.

During the past ten days there has been regular visitation to Senators and members of e discharged employes of the Governmen Printing Office. All are seeking reinstatement Printing Office. An are seeking reinstatement or something as good. Senator Gorman, in particular, as chairman of the Committee on Printing of the Senate, has had his hands full.

Yesterday was the last day in which the Supreme Court will sit until the October term. For the first time in many years the court sa on a Saturday, because there was a good dea of business that the court was anxious to dis

To the Editor of THE TIMES. I am very certain that I do not "know it all," and after reading the protest of the Federation of Labor against the issue of bonds for improve ment purposes I feel somewhat doubtful

ment purposes I feel somewhat deubtful whether that organization does.

The disbursement among us of the amount contemplated would go very far towards ending these "hard times," so far as the District of Columbia is concerned. Labor would be employed, dealers in material required for the work would transact considerable business, and the disbursement of the money appropriated would prove a healthful stimulus throughout the arrieries of local trade.

would prove a healthful stimulus throughout the arieries of local trade.

As to the burden of the interest to be paid upon the burden of the interest to be paid upon the burden of the interest to be paid the trade of the control of values, and the increased taration based thereon would comfortably take care of interest and principal. Perhaps it will be urged that this burden falls upon the tenant in the shape of rent. To be sure it does, and if the tenant does not care about paying another man's taxes, let him buy his own home with the very money he now pays as rent. He can do it, and I'll show him how if he will call at my office.

The objection advanced to the rate of wages show him how if he will call at my office.

The objection advanced to the rate of wages urged by our "big-hearted" Commissioners is well founded. A dollar a day for a day's work is a stogan that should never, that will never, be popular. The Congress is not born that will legalize it. Amos Cummings alone would kill such a proposition. Let the Federation, then, join with the advocates of the bond isaue, taking care only that a minimum wage-rate of \$1.50 per day be paid.

The Virtue of Contempt. (From George Etlot's Early Letters in Poet Lore.

Well, my dear Martha, two serious thoughts I have lingered over to-day; two which, albeit oblivious to all, can never be too trite to beit oblivious to all, can never be too trite to repeat. I have reflected on the duty of perfect contentment with such things as we have, whether gifts of nature or misfortune, to use but rather heathenish language, of the frequent injunctions concerning it, and ensamples of it in the scripture, and the blessedness, the calm sunshine it sheds on the soul. To my restiess, ambitious spirit it seems of very difficult exercise—but so are all graces to the natural man. We must stretch out the to the natural man. We must stretch out the hand for this and all other spiritual wealth to Him, from whom cometh every good gift. ALABAMA'S DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Give us silver coinage free; Cleveland suits us to a T; Morgan hit Grove many a lick;

So, line up, boys, it's horse and horse. There's nothing left now to indorse; Then let us all, with one accord,

PRESS BOYS HAVING FUN.

The Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia Entertain Visiting Journalists. PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—A delegation from

the Baltimore Journalists' Club and a num-ber of prominent Washington correspondents are in this city to-day as guests of the Pen and Pencil Club, the famous local organization of newspaper men, and, until their re-

and Pencil Club, the famous local organization of newspaper men, and, until their return to-morrow, will be the recipients of a
series of unique entertainments. The visitors
arrived at Broad Street station, Pennsylvania
railroad, at 12.35 p. m. They were met at
Wilmington, Del., by members of the local
entertainment committee, and another large
delegation of the Pen and Pencil Club met
the train at the depot.

A line was formed and the party walked
across to the new city hall, where a reception
was tencered the visitors by Mayor Edwin S.
Stuart. The address of introductiou was
made by Louis N. Megargee, president of the
Pen and Pencil Club, and in reply Mayor
Stuart gave the visitors the freedom of the
town and warmly welcomed them to the city.
After the roof, tower, and other parts of interest in the big building had been visited,
coaches were taken to Chestnut street wharf,
where the steambout John A. Warner lay in
waiting. A short run brought the party to
Cramp's shipyard, at Beech and Laurei streets,
the largest of its kind in the country. Here
the newspaper men and their guests were received by Henry W. Cramp, vice president,
and Edwin S. Cramp, engineer of the ship
building company, and Capt. R. W. Sargent,
one of the company, and Capt. R. W. Sargent,
one of the company, and Capt. R. W. Sargent,
one of the company, led the tour through the
works.

The hull of the partly completed St. Louis.

works:

The hull of the partly completed St. Louis. the new ocean greyhound of the International Steamship Company, and the new government cruiser, Minneapolis, which will take her trial trip next month, were visited, as were the machine shops, boller works, and foundry of the company. An elaborate lunch was then served by the Cramps, after which appropriate speeches were made by Mr. Megargee, Mr. Henry Cramp, Mr. Edwin Cramp, Capt. Sargent, James A Preston, president of the Maryland House of Delegates; J. W. M. Kiger, president of the Baltimore Journalists' Club; Dr. William H. Hitt, of the Public Ledger; Mayor Stuart, and A. S. L. Shields, a prominent local lawyer.

The party then boarded the Warner and were taken on a trip through some of the most beautiful scenery of the Delaware river, returning at 9 o'clock. From 11 p. m. to 3 a. m. the Pen and Penell Club gave one of its famous "Nights in Bohemia," at its clubhouse at which the best thearters and maryland. works.

The hull of the partly completed St. Louis.

3 a. m. the Pen and Pench Chib gave one of its famous "Nights in Bohemia," at its club-house, at which the best theatrical and musical talent in the city contributed to the entertain-ment. To-morrow morning a planked shad breakfast will be given the visitors at Belmont mansion, one of the most beautiful spots in Fairmount park.
The Baltimore guests are:

Fairmount park.

The Baitimore guests are:

J. W. M. Kiger, Sun; Isadore Goodman, Heraid; A. Palmer Cooper, Herald; Hon A. B. Howard, Jr., statistician; E. C. Hoyle, Herald; Daniel Miller, president Merchants and Manufacturers' Association; D. Dorsey Gay, Sun; C. S. Pearson, Herald; H. H. Lee Clarke, Sun; P. C. T. O'Hara, Herald; — Paul, Winchester News, George A. Meed, Willard Gay, of the Peabody Conservatory of Music; Dr. Edwin Ger, and Dr. Alexander Hill, of the coroner's office; James Hoyle, American; Thomas M. Kenny, American; Isaac H. Shirts, Walter E. Greevy, Every Saturday; John Swikert, Jr., private secretary to the marshal of police; W. W. Bichardson, Sun; J. C. Ranson, Herald; C. H. Forest, Sun; McKee Barclay, American; H. S. Fleming, New England Journal; John S. Stillman, New York Clipper; Edgar Goodman, American; J. L. Knapp, Sun; Wilbur E. Coyle, Herald; Standish McCleary, the Associated Press; E. S. Merriam, the Baltimore and Ohlo press agent; R. R. Murdock, Herald; H. E. West, Sun; S. C. Appleby, Sun; James C. Moore, Sun; W. C. Watkins, American; George B. Wade, American; W. J. Casoy, Mannfacturers' Record; John E. Hussey, News; H. W. Hanez and A. M. Palmer, World; George M. Payne, News; W. G. Bouglas, American; D. J. Sculley, World; W. J. Guard, Herald; Lawrence Bradley, American; James H. Preston, president Maryland house of delegates; J. K. Schaeffer, Sun, and J. A. Kinsey, secretary Baltimore police commission.

The Washington delegation is: John M. Carter,

Rice commission.

The Washington delegation is: John M. Carter, ir., correspondent of Baltimore News; Congressman Howard Mutchier, of the Easton (Pa.) Express; Hon. C. C. Magruder, ir., Treasury Department; J. Don Bowling, Barkely News; Samuel Hudson, Philadelyhia Bulletin; D. K. Bell, Pelladelyhia Nersh American; Charles B. Lockwood, Cincinnat Post; John H. Roche, Wassignorn Thus; Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, National Capital Press Club.

A young woman has written to the Cleve land Plaindealer an account of a visit to the White House made by a company of women from Cleveland. We now obtain the Cleve land idea from her:

We passed through the main vestibule and grand corridor, and thence through the red room to the blue room, where our hostess smillingly awaited us. A great many of us were very much surprised when we caught the first glimpse of her, as we did not expect to see such a majesticolocking woman. Her hair is dark and she wears it away from her forehead, couled simply at the back. Her eyes are blue, shaded by dark lashes, and her complexion pale, but not with the paleness of ill-health. She also has a true woman's sweet smile.

With what feelings we approached can better

be imagined than described. Here we were trying to realize that the smiling woman before us was the highest lady in the land. As we drew near her our names were announced by our chaperon, and our hestess greeted us with a warm handshake, and I say warm handshake in the true sense of the word, for the hand was ungloved. Over a dark skirt she wore a very light tan three-quarter coat finished with a broad, brown veivet collar, which was edged with lace.

Greeting a New Minister. (From Frank Harrison's Family Magazine) A Methodist congregation who regretted the departure of a minister whose time had expired plied the paster with questions about the man appointed to succeed him. The pastor gravely answered them:
"He is a good man and an able preacher, but—there, I don't suppose I ought to say anything, and I think, on reflection, that I

Of course this inflamed everybody's curiosity, and they insisted on his explaining.
After disclaiming any intention to prejudict
the new man, he informed them that the
coming minister parted his hair in the middle The congregation were indignant, but de-cided to suspend final judgment until they had seen the new man. The next Sunday, when he walked composedly up the aisle, every eye was upon him, and as he faced the people there was a broad smile on every face in the chapel. He was bald!

Burglars in the Sewers. [From the London Daily News.] There is a band of thieves in Naples which like rats, frequent the underground sewers and bore their way into shops for the purpose of robbing tills and goods. On the morning of the 2d a leather dealer, on unlocking his warehouse, found a large hole in the flooring, and skins and money gone to the value of 3,600 rames. He called the police, and sevseral of them, together with some sewermen, penetrated into the dark vaults, slipping and sliding along the mud of the sewers, and with a single lantern. They had not gone far when they discovered a man and called to him to stop. But with a cry, "Madonna! Don't kill me," the man fled along the sewer, the po-lice firing after him and following him for at least a mile, passing under three or four streets, but without success. The police are now watching the sewers like cats, but there

How to Make Soup "a la Julienne." Divide two medium sized carrots in two. then cut into very thin slices of about an inch long. Take the same quantity of turnips leek, onions, and a few pieces of celery, all cut into thin slices, and put them into a saucepan with a piece of good butter. On a moderate fire stir slowly until the vegetables begin to color slightly. Add three pints of consomme or stock and boil gently one hour. Ten minutes before serving put in three or four leaves of lettuce, the same of sorrel, a little onion chopped up. Boil a little longer, adding a pinch of sugar and a tablespoonful of green peus previously boiled.

Howard University Commence ard University law school will be held at the Congregational church on Monday evening W. N. Butier, G. T. Dillard, T. H. Early, R. C. Martin, J. M. Morris, T. E. Peniston, W. H. Sadler, E. E. Wilson; post-graduates, H. W. Bass, G. A. Douglass, J. L. Smith, W. A. Robinson, and A. E. Young. A band from Robinson, and A. E. Young. A band from the United State marine corps will furnish the

Senator Voorhees yesterday introduced an important pension bill. It provides that all ons who receive pensions rated by existing law at less than \$12 per month shall have their pensions increased to that amount. Special provision is made that no widow's pension shall be less than \$12. SMALL PROPERTY HOLDERS.

Would the Single Tax Increase or Dim

or of THE TIMES: Two lots of equal area and equal comparative value are assessed at \$3,000 each. The improvements on one are fairly worth \$5,000, and are assessed at \$2,500. Total assessed value, \$5,500; owner's valuation, \$9,000; rents for \$720 per

00, and are worth all they cost. The owner estimates the total value of the property at \$50,000. It is assessed for \$15,000, and he compains that is assessed too much. He rents the property for \$3,000 per year.

The two pieces stand as follows:

First—Owners valuation 2,000 square feet of land, \$5,000 assessed value, \$2,000 taxes, \$45, time provements, \$5,000 assessed value, \$2,500 taxes, \$7.50.

Total owner's valuation \$9,000 assessed value.

Total owner's valuation, \$9,000; assessed value, \$5,200; taxes, \$92.50.

Rental value to owner \$7.20 per year.

Actual tax on amount of owner's valuation, about 92 cents per \$1,000.

Second—Owner's valuation, 2,000 square feet of land, \$6,000; assessed value, \$5,000, taxes, \$45; improvements, \$44,000; assessed value, \$15,000; taxes, \$220.

of land, \$6,000; assessed value, \$6,000; tax:s, \$45; improvements, \$44,000; assessed value, \$15,000; taxes, \$225.

Rental value to owner, \$6,600 per year; actual tax on amount of owner's valuation, about 55 cents per \$1,000. Now, under the single tax system, which will be the rental value for taxable purposes of each of these lots and on which property will the present annual tax be increased and on which reduced? Will both lots be taxed equally? And if so, carrying out the illustration to all small and large properties, will or will not poor men be paying a still greater proportion of rich men's taxes than now? A reply will oblige SMALL PROPERTY OWNER.

istence of two lots of equal area and value one carrying improvements worth \$3,000 and the other improvements worth \$44,000. Of course, if the question illustrated the general and normal condition of affairs, the poorer man would probably be the sufferer from the removal of improvement taxes. But is this the case? Certain general rules may be laid down as to the relation between the value of improvements and the value of land, Land values, broadly speaking, reflect back the value of the improvements borne upon the land. Thus, where the improvements are of a minor character and the neighborhood less a minor character and the neighborhood less attractive to wealthy people, these land values are low. On the other hand, where improvements are of the highest possible character, these land values are both abso-lutely and relatively highest. These rules were thoroughly illustrated for the city of Washington by the investigations of Hon. Ten L. Johnson two years ago. He demonstrated that in the more modest neighborhoods of our city land values constituted but a small percentage of the total values of homes, while on, for instance Massachusetts average between Eff. the total values of homes, while on, for instance, Massachusetts arenue, between Fifteenth and Sateeath streets, land and improvement values on the average improved lots equaled each other, and on F street, between Ninth and Fifteenth street, where improvements are of the highest character, they were in value far outstripped by the value of the land carry them, which, in the language of Johnson, offered "a potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avariee."

Whenever we find a man erecting a forty-four-thousand-dollar heightorhood, or, on the other

sand-dollar neighborhood, or, on the other hand, building a three-thousand-dollar house in a forty-four-thousand dollar neighborhood, we will readily conclude he is committing an economical foily, for which he will be sufficiently punished without invoking the tax laws to complete the work.

It is true that we from time to time see old.

laws to complete the work.

It is true that we from time to time see old
and worn-out houses left on expensive
ground, but on examination we will generally
find such places owned by speculators, who
permit them to cumber the ground to assist in paying taxes. Were all taxes levied simply on the value of land such structures would

on the value of land such structures would speedily give place to others appropriate to the neighborhood.

Roundly speaking, the total assessed value of land in the city is twice as large as that of improvements. Let us take, however, the case of the average small house holder. His land is assessed at \$1,000; improvements, \$1,500; total, \$2,500; tax (at \$1.50 per \$100, \$37.50 per year. If improvements were exempt, and the District raised the rate of assessment to correspond, or to the rate of assessment to correspond, or to \$2.25 per \$100 per year, his tax would be as follows: Land, \$1.000; tax, \$22.50 per year. By this partial adoption of the single tax, leaving out of view all other considerations, leaving out of view all othe he would gain \$15 per year.

A WOMAN'S VOICE.

For Gen. Coxey and Our Nation's Many THE TIMES has been intrusted with a letter

for delivery to Mr. Coxey. The writer furnishes us with a copy and requests its publication "in the name of justice, common decency, and respectful consideration of the rights of visitors to this city who through icmeshes of cobweb law and be thrust into The following is the letter:

The following is the letter:

Hon J. S. Coxey, Dear Sh: As a native of this city, with my devoted parents and all dear to me buried here, I deelre to be known to Mesars. Browne, Jones, and ourself as not being among the number who sanctioned the indignities imposed upon you or the extreme sentence passed upon you by Judge Miller for so trivial a charge, even thought it were true; but as I followed you with others from the time you left your carriage till you mounted the fourth step of the Capitol I know you carried no banner, and that you did not even step on the grass. If your imprison-I know you carried no banner, and that you on to even step on the grass. If your impriss ment or that of Messrs. Brown and Jones we the result of a wilfful transgression of an or nance it would be unquestionably just, but trump up a trivial charge of that kind up strangers, while \$5,000 residents were walk! strangers, while 30,000 residents were walking all over the grass, shows a wanton determina-tion, seemingly, on the part of the authorities to aggravate an open breach of the peace by you or your followers to bring your cause into disrepute and to destroy your widespread popu-larity

disrepute and to destroy your widespread popularity.

The vile indignities imposed upon you and your companions and the base attempts of the gold ring to hiss your voice against the wrorgs perpetrated under the cleak of the law is but the adding of tael, as it were, to confined fiames that are already licking the crevices from Maine to California and from Canada to Mexico.

A little more ignoring of the rights of our nation's toilers, a little more deafness to the cries of the poor, a little more persecution under the

shame of the law, and a low more bond issues and all will behold the bursting flames of destruction.

This attempt to tarnish your good name by imprisonment, to lessen you in the estimation of the public, is but adding Inster to your sheen. Instead of intimidating your followers by such a course, they are spurring them on to that glorious victory that must come to all who espouse the cause of that class who are too often forgotten—too seldom remembered—the poor.

I regard it as an honor to be placed in bonds for the advocacy of principles that tend to open the eyes of the downtrodden poor and rouse them to a sense of the evil legislation that has brought upon them idleness and distress. When the step of our public buildings are covered with homeless paupers, as they are in England every aftermoon and night, our artisans will be aroused from their lethnay; and wish there were a few more devoted to the principles for which you have been indirectly persecuted and imprisoned.

It must be clear to all who work at the building tractice till a bond issue was talked of, but with that issue and the hope of further Issues, building booms have coased, because bonds are free from taxation and buildings are not, and yet, strange to say, our ripe experienced rulers are investigating it the cause of hard times.

Your imprisonment when a fine would have answered the ends of justice shows clearly how

are investigating ?) the cause of hard times.

Your imprisonment when a fine would have answered the ends of justice shows clearly how the money lenders are trembling in their boots. Therefore, instead of offering my sympathy in what some might term the dark hours of your lives, allow me to take you each by the hand, as it were, while I congratulate you upon the hopeful outcome of your loyal, self-ascrifteing devotion to principles that have in them an indispensable ring of honestry-principles which, if carried out, will truly make of our nation "a government of the people, by the people, for the people." God bless you all.

Most respectfully,

Mist Alexant M. Raymond,

Too Seventeenth street northeast.

Things Women Want to Know French coats fall open in such easy and graceful fashion this season that they are called jackets to distinguish them from the closely fitted coats of last year.

The bolero is the name given several short jackets that are a feature of French dresses and promise to be as popular as the Eton jacket of last year.

Black or blue serge makes an excellent dress for bare serge.

Black or blue serge makes an excellent dress for hard usage.
Tailors will continue to make long coats, as many women of fashion object to short jackets even for warm weather.
The shirt waists made by tailors are of cotton cheviots, madras, or percale in very light colors. They are made with pointed stitched yoke and are gathered below the throat and at the waist in front and back. They have standing collars or else turned over collars attached to a high standing band that is fastened by two buttons.
Checked silks are very fashionable.
Moire silks and ribbons are in great demand.

WILSON'S \$3.50 SHOE.

Only one Wilson's \$3.50 Shoe, and that is the most comfortable, durable, and stylish \$3.50 Shoe in the world. Only one place to buy that Wilson \$3.50 Shoe, and that is

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tical work has proved it to be the best, most agreeable method of painlessly extracting teeth in use. We alone use it here. Extracting without pain, 30 cents. Other deutal operations in proportion. Evans Dental Parlors,

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\$100 IN GOLD TO BE GIVEN AWAY. YOU MAY GET PART OF FT. Read about it on Page 2 to-day

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THOS. L. SELBY, PROP.

J. C. BAUMAN, RESTAURANT AND LADIES' AND GENTS DINING ROOMS. 301 H street northwest, Washington, D. C.

There are eight edible and twelve poison-us varieties of mushrooms in the United California has forty Chinese temples. A Paris physician who lived to the age of 107 ascribed his longerity to placing his bed so that it stood north and south, in the direc-

Thirteen's-Miscellany.

tion of the great magnetic currents. The black diamond is so hard that it can not be polished. not be polished.

The paper on which letters to the Queen of England are written must not be folded. No communication which bears evidences of baving been folded will ever get by the Mistress

The skeleton of the leather-winged bat is bone for bone and joint for joint similar to that of man.

The entacombs of Rome contain the re-mains of about 6,000,000 people. The first mention of the pipe organ in his-tory is in connection with Solomon's Temple, where there was an organ with ten pipes. An automatic sculpturing machine has been

Invented in Paris. It has heretofore been almost impossible to make large eastings of aluminium, but the difficulty has now been so far overcome that pure aluminium bathtubs are now made in a single piece. One of these tubs weighs but 140 pounds.

The pounds.

The population of the globe is thus divided in point of religion: Christians - Protestants, 110,000,000; Romish Church, 191,000,000; Greek Orthodox Church, 26,000,000; Jews, 4, 200,000; Mohammedans, 172,000,000; Heathens or Pavans, 2°4,0°0,000; Asiatic Buddhists, £18,000,000; grand total, 1,455,500,000. The simplest way to tell iron from steel is to pour on the metal a drop of nitric acid, and allow it to act for one minute. On rinsing with water a grayish-white stain will be seen if the metal is iron; a black one, if it is steel.

The heart of a Greenland whale is a yard